

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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INFORMATION REPORT

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR (Moscow Oblast)
SUBJECT Area Description of Fryazino
DATE OF INFO.
PLACE ACQUIRED

REPORT
DATE DISTR. 6 November 1953
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STATE	X#	ARMY	X#	NAVY	X#	AIR	X#	FBI		AEC				
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NO. OF PAGES 9

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NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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Point 1. Pioneer Camp (Pioner)

Two large, and various small, wooden buildings were standing in this wooded area. The camp was used during the summer only.

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Point 2. Railroad Tracks

This railroad line ran to Bolshevo (55° 56' N/ 37° 51' E) and further to Moscow (55° 45' N/ 37° 35' E) over Ivanteyevka (55° 58' N/ 37° 56' E). Electrification of this line was completed during May - June 1948. The schedule was as follows: from 0500 to 0900 hours there was a train hourly in each direction. From 0900 to 1500 hours there was a train every two hours. From 1500 to 2000 hours they ran hourly; and from 2000 to 0200, every two hours again. Each train had either four or five cars. Tickets to Moscow cost 6.60 rubles for a round trip and were purchased in the station. Spot checks were occasionally made, and the passengers were fined something like twenty-five rubles if they did not have tickets. [redacted] noticed any interruptions in train service. Snow was removed by plows during the winter.

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Point 3. Lake

It was a former peat bog and froze over in winter.

Point 4. Thermal Electric Power Plant

This building was begun in spring 1951 [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] Its dimensions were about 50 x 12 x 12 meters. The roof construction had not been begun. The walls were built of reinforced concrete. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] some transformers and oil circuit breakers in the area. 50X1-HUM

[redacted] cooling water was to be obtained from the lake, Point 3, because [redacted] pipes lying on the ground near the lake 50X1-HUM

Point 5. Institute 160

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Point 6. Railroad Station

A 20 x 8 x 6 meter building, built of brick covered with stucco, with a low pitch gable roof covered with a dark gray material.

Point 7. Railroad Station

A 9 x 4 x 5 meter wooden building, with a low pitch gable roof covered with gray corrugated sheets. It was known as the "New" railroad station as it was built in 1948-49. It housed ticket counters and a small lunchroom.

Point 8. Dwellings

Wooden, single-story, barrack-like constructions, which were inhabited.

Point 9. Road (Vokzalnaya ulitsa -- Railroad Station Street)

Concrete, about four meters wide in the town of Fryazino. East of the Institute, Point 5, the road was somewhat wider but not in very good condition.

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Point 10. Club House

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A 25 x 12 x 5 meter building. it looked like a former barracks. [redacted]

[redacted] It had a low pitch gable roof covered with corrugated gray plates.

Point 11. Waterworks

A 20 x 12 x 4 meter brick building with an arched roof covered with dark gray material. The water was probably procured from a well. Apartment buildings all had flowing water, although the pressure on the fourth floors was not always satisfactory. The wooden houses [redacted] were without running water but obtained their water from faucets near their homes. The supply was adequate at all times, even in summer. The city maintained a sanitary check on the potability of the water and saw that it was chlorinated [redacted]

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However, the Soviets advised [redacted] not to drink it without boiling it first. The water never tasted too much of chlorine.

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Point 12. Transformer Building

A 4 x 4 x 5 meter brick building with a low pitch gable roof covered with sheet metal. [redacted] it housed two transformers because, when people said that one was out of commission, half of Fryazino had no electricity.

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Point 13. High Tension Line

There were three cables carried by steel towers ten meters high, with porcelain insulators. [redacted] the current was about 15,000 volts because [redacted] the towers and insulators were too small to carry a higher voltage.

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Point 14. Finnish Houses

A group of about 60 wooden buildings. Each building housed two German or Soviet families.

Point 15. Stadium

It was only a soccer field and cinder track with some makeshift wooden seats.

Point 16. Hospital and Apartment Buildings

Construction of these buildings was begun in winter 1951. They will probably occupy all of the space shown on the overlay. They were being constructed of artificial stone blocks. [redacted] a new hospital was included in the plans.

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Point 17. School

A 60 x 12 x 12 meter building, three-storied, brick construction with a low pitch gable roof covered with red tiles. Students up to the age of twenty years attended this school. There was a shooting range in the basement. [redacted]

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Point 18. Apartment Buildings

Built in 1949 of artificial stone blocks, they were inhabited by Soviets.

Point 19. Fryazino

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This area was the old section of the town, and several of the old wooden houses were still standing. [redacted] they were to be torn down and replaced with new apartment buildings.. 50X1-HUM

Point 20. Hospital (bolnitsa)

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A 40 x 12 x 8 meter building of brick covered with stucco with a low pitch gable roof covered with gray corrugated plates. [redacted] the capacity at about 60 beds. It contained some X-ray equipment made by Siemens, [redacted] Most of the physicians were women, about 40 years of age. [redacted] the surgical section seemed rather capable [redacted] 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

Point 21. Stores (magazines) and Apartment Buildings

These buildings, built of artificial stone blocks, were begun in the winter of 1950. The fronts along the street had large plate glass windows. [redacted] stores were located here. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

Point 22. Apartment Buildings

These four-storied brick buildings housed German specialists and some Soviets. The corner building housed the polyclinic (Ambulatorium), consisting of about 20 rooms. The staff included the usual specialists (pediatrics, gynecology, ENT, internal medicine, etc.) who were present at specified hours. These specialists came to the polyclinic from Moscow. Dental service was also available to the Soviets at the polyclinic. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

Point 23. Stores and Apartment Buildings

These brick buildings had about four or five stories. The first floor housed stores selling meats, dairy products, dry goods, hardware, and other general merchandise.

Point 24. Apartment Building

Two or three stories high, built of artificial stone blocks; construction was completed in spring 1951.

Point 25. School Street (Shkolnaya ulitsa)

Paved with asphalt and about four meters wide.

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Point 26. Moscow Street (Moskovskaya ulitsa)

Paved with asphalt and about six meters wide.

Point 27. Settling Basin

Wastes from the sanitary sewage disposal system were collected here. The basin emptied into a small brook leading to a river nearby.

Point 28. Village of Chishovo**Point 29. Village of Grebnevo****Point 30. Village of Trubino****Point 31. Road**

It led to Shchelkovo, was paved with asphalt, and was about six meters wide. It was always in poor condition, with many large holes.

Point 32. Road

This was primarily a field road from the village of Grebnevo to the sanitarium at Semashko, Point 35. It was about four meters wide and not paved.

Point 33. Church

It was a stone building with a white onion-shaped tower about 18 meters high.

Point 34. Chapel

It was a small stone building with a round shape.

Point 35. Semashko Sanitarium

Consisting of a former castle and two other large buildings, it had been a sanitarium at one time, but it housed German specialists from Institute 160.

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Point 36. Military Camp

It was surrounded by a two-meter-high wooden fence surmounted with barbed wire. [redacted] infantry troops were stationed here all year.

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[redacted] five or six armored tanks, Model T-34, standing near the road.

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Point 37. [redacted]

There were watchtowers along the fence, and guards armed with machine pistols (Maschinenpistolen) manned them. At night the fence would be illuminated with searchlights. [redacted] shooting on various occasions.

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[redacted] it was irregular [redacted] it was only small-arms fire.

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Point 37. Road

Four meters wide and paved with asphalt.

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Point 38. Institute Street (Institutskaya ulitsa)

About eight meters wide, paved with asphalt, it was in very good condition.

Point 39. Town Hall

A brick building, 20 x 18 x 12 meters, three stories, with a low pitch gable roof covered with sheet metal. It housed the postal, telephone, and police (Miliz) offices as well as other town administration offices.

Point 40. Fire Department

This wooden building, 14 x 12 x 8 meters, had a low pitch gable roof covered with corrugated gray material.

HISTORY OF FRYAZINO

2. Fryazino, Shchelkovo, and other towns in this area were once the sites of textile milling plants, particularly for silk. The mills were begun by French settlers during tsarist times, and most of them discontinued operations when the Soviets overthrew the tsarist regime. In 1930-34, experts from the Radio Corporation of America used an old silk factory building near Fryazino to house radio transmission tube production equipment. This project was completed in 1934 and the American engineers left the plant, which seems to have continued the production of the tubes. This building is now only one of the many buildings of Institute 160.

3. The German Army approached Fryazino during World War II. The tube production machines and equipment, as well as personnel, were evacuated to Tashkent in 1941. Some tube production continued during the war, however. When the war ended, tube production was resumed and the Institute began to expand. Along with this expansion, the town of Fryazino assumed increasing importance and many new apartment buildings were built. This expansion was still in evidence [redacted] and it was rumored that Fryazino was about to become a city. The name of the city was then to be Gorodpopova, after the Soviet scientist POPOV. [redacted]

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[redacted] it had an estimated population of about six to seven thousand people, most of whom were dependent upon Institute 160 for employment.

AGRICULTURE

4. There were two or three kolkhozy in the vicinity and they produced vegetables which were shipped to Moscow. Some of the surplus vegetables, if there were any, were sold in Fryazino. [redacted] usually had to purchase vegetables on the free market in Fryazino from peasants who had small gardens of their own. These peasants constituted the only minority group in the area. They were former kulaks from the Ukraine, and they lived in small, primitive huts near the villages of Chishovo, Grebnevo, and Trubino, Points 28, 29, and 30.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT

5. Fryazino had a permanent fire detail of about twenty men, as well as two pump trucks. One of these was of Polish make [redacted] and was painted blue. The other one was of German make and was painted red. The fire department was very efficient on the few occasions [redacted] They would have to be, [redacted] because most of the Soviet houses would have burned rapidly. The three towns near Fryazino had their own fire departments.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

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6. Water was pumped from the waterworks, Point 11. There was no fuel gas supplied in Fryazino, except for the school, Point 17, [redacted] Electricity was supplied from Shchelkovo by means of the supply line, Point 13. It was distributed from the transformer station, Point 12, by means of overhead lines supported by wooden poles. The house current was 220 volts. Each family was supposedly restricted to 300 watts and this consumption was regulated by means [redacted] called a "Klipper," i.e., a thermo-strip which became heated with excess usage and cut off the current. When it cooled off, electricity became available again. To avoid paying for excess usage, many [redacted] took off the lead seals on the meters (the seal wire was smooth and not serrated) and turned back the meters by hand. This is a common practice in the Soviet Union. In fact, so many people tapped the lines in order to get free current that the outside electric wires glowed faintly at night. Some of the German specialists built transformers to make a counter-phase connection and made the meter run backward, being careful to avoid short-circuits.

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS

7. The City Hall, Point 39, had a telephone exchange for the city of Fryazino. Institute 160 also had one, [redacted] but it may have been the same one, since all telephones in Fryazino were extensions of the Institute number, [redacted] The only German specialist who had a telephone was Dr. ROOSENSTEIN, only because he had convinced the Institute authorities that he worked better at home than in an office. The telephones were all manual [redacted] a dial system was to be installed sometime in the future. [redacted] Mr. KATZMANN in the Ministry of Communications in Moscow [redacted] the call took about an hour to make (in 1947), and the connection was extremely poor, with much noise on the line. [redacted] in later years that the connections were much better,

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8.

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

9. There was a micro-wave relay system (Richtverbindungsgeraet) between Fryazino and Moscow. One tower of this system was located on the old silk factory on the Institute 160 grounds. Another tower was located at approximately 55° 54'N/ 38° 01'E, just south of Shchelkovo. It was a steel girder tower about 40 meters high.

Radio Broadcasts

10. The following types of radio receivers were available for purchase by the general public:

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<u>Type</u>	<u>Price</u>
Leningrad	1400 rubles
Rekord	
Neva	700 rubles
Moskvich	
Pioner (Pioneer)	
Riga	850 rubles
Stern (manufactured in East Germany)	1200 rubles

There were no restrictions on the purchase of broadcast receivers, [redacted] Foreign-made radios could be purchased on the free market or in the commission stores; they were mostly war booty. All of the above-named radios, except the Rekord, could receive foreign radio broadcasts. Replacement parts could be purchased without much difficulty. [redacted] if repair services were readily available to the general public [redacted]

11. [redacted] what type of surveillance was imposed on the general public to prevent listening to foreign broadcasts. Officially, it was not forbidden, [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- [redacted] All of the German specialists [redacted] listened to foreign broadcasts and nothing was ever said about it. 50X1-HUM

12. The broadcasts of RIAS and BBC were jammed every evening. Jamming was particularly strong from 2000 to 2400 hours every evening. From 1800 to 2000 hours it was not very noticeable, and was almost completely missing from 2400 to 0300 hours. [redacted] who controls jammer coverage in a particular area [redacted] it was probably Moscow. 50X1-HUM

13. A wired loud speaker installation was put in our apartment in 1950, but the loudspeaker itself was still missing [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- All of the Soviet houses and apartments had this installation [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- [redacted] All of the public squares had loudspeakers, [redacted] there were about fifteen to twenty of them in the town. They blared continuously throughout the day until 2400 hours with music, political speeches, folk songs, etc. There was no frequency modulation broadcasting in the town.

14. Television receivers were owned by some of the Institute officials-SOROKIN, SHAKHOV, GOLTSOV, etc. [redacted] A few Germans had built their own television receivers and could receive broadcasts from Moscow. 50X1-HUM

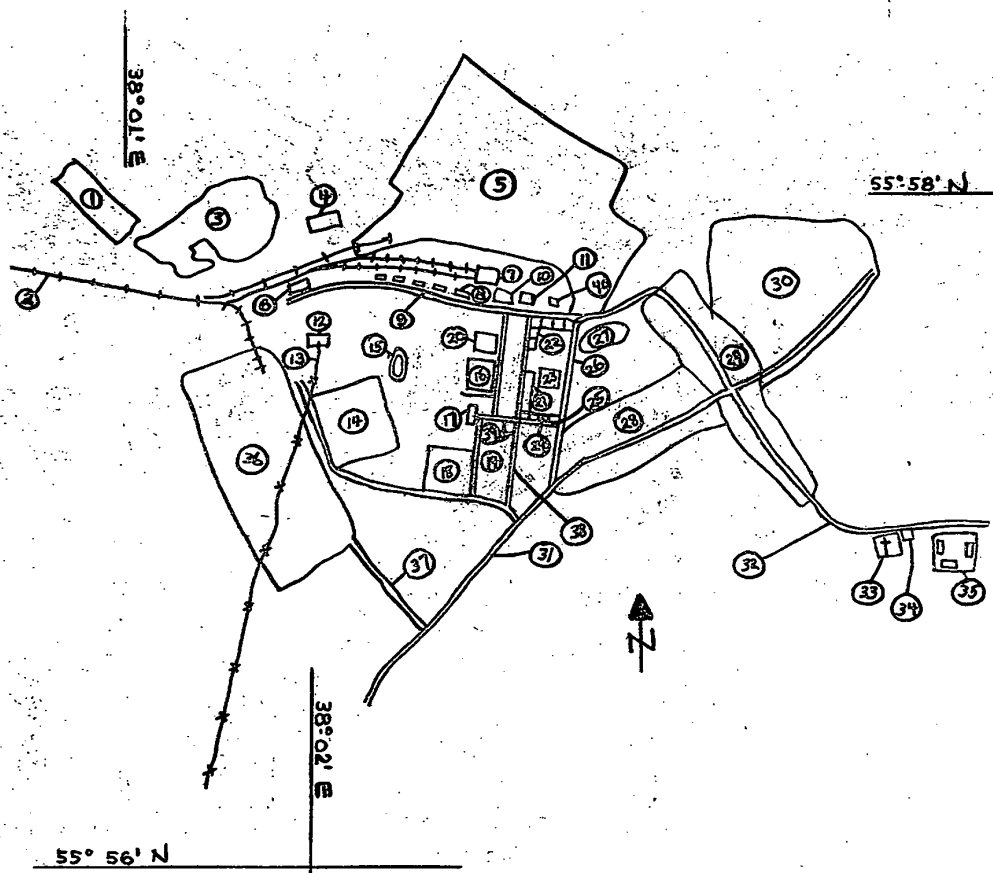
CIVIL AIR DEFENSE

15. [redacted] took part in an air raid drill in the USSR. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- [redacted] all of the new apartment buildings had air raid shelters in the basement [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- [redacted] a reference made to airtight doors in this connection. 50X1-HUM
- [redacted] incendiary bombs would be very effective against Soviet urban areas because of the fact that cables would carry the fire from one house to another. 50X1-HUM

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